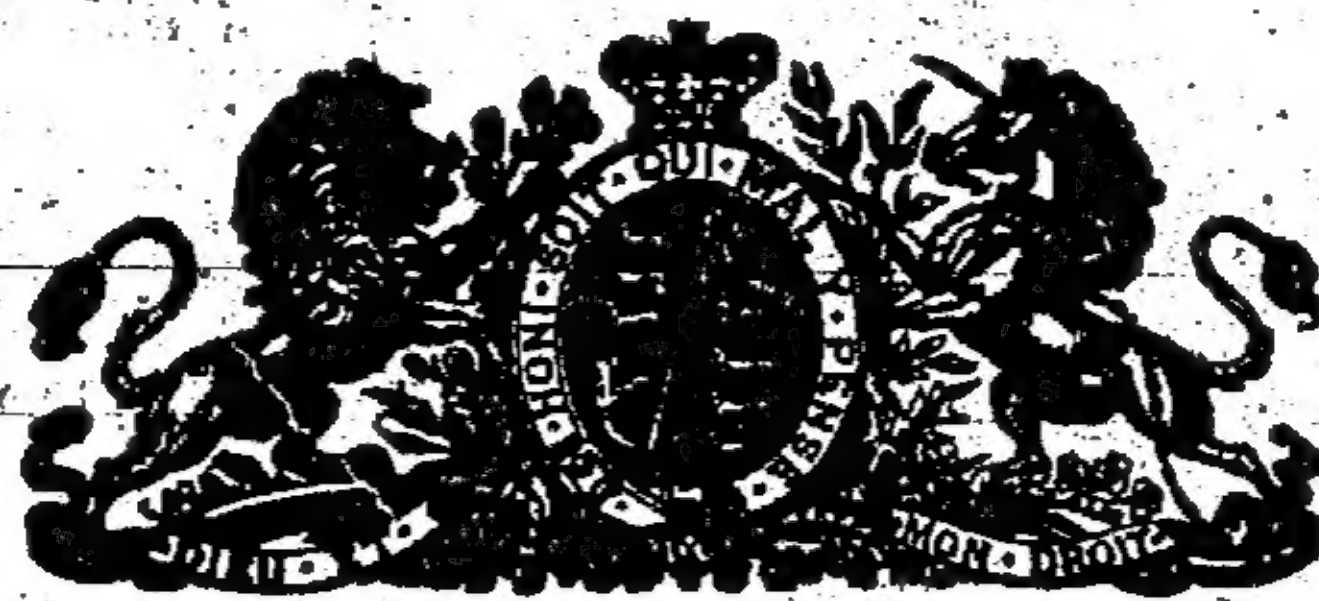


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4984. 號八廿月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

日九初月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 139, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. RIDER & Co., Shanghai. LARK, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LARK, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$3,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINBERG, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at HONGKONG will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of the Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 20th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP,.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGASSE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 30th June current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after that Date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy1

KELLY & WATSON, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, TOBACCONISTS & NEWS AGENTS.

BEG to intimate that they will Open a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong (next door to the Exchange).

Mr. WALTER BREWER will SIGN per Procuration.

Shanghai, June 1879. jy10

NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED to No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879. jy24

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.

WM. CRUCKSHANK.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy26

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DIRECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Held on the 20th Instant, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st JULY Proximo, a CASH DISCOUNT of 20 1/2 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premia, whether Contributed by SHAREHOLDERS or not, in lieu of the ANNUAL BONUS hitherto declared after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order,
For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

For the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
JAMES B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions.
CAVENDISH ON WHIST.
POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST.
WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.
BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty).
WIRE RAT TRAPS.
BULL'S EYE LANTERNS.
BATH-SPONGES.
WHITE BRO'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS.
LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES.
Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
ICE PITCHERS and PAILS.
AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.
FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.
English BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.
"YOU DIRTY BOY."
CORE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
American GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO.
Well-Seasoned CIGARS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET-KNIVES.
QUININE.
CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
New Style CHIT BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

7th DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial 8 per Cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong on the 30th of June, and in London on the 19th of August next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this Day Drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, situate No. 31 Lombard Street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

7	641	1288	1931	2562	3199	3807	4434	5045	5671
39	663	1319	1950	2585	3202	3840	4442	5068	5684
55	689	1325	1972	2611	3223	3845	4472	5098	5710
61	714	1360	1975	2634	3258	3876	4490	5109	5731
88	737	1368	2014	2650	3263	3893	4518	5126	5743
101	747	1398	2020	2670	3299	3906	4529	5143	5768
138	769	1411	2030	2681	3319	3939	4552	5170	5798
143	786	1423	2067	2703	3336	3955	4568	5183	5807
172	813	1454	2090	2726	3351	3970	4587	5209	5827
186	828	1470	2110	2750	3378	3994	4603	5222	5851
218	849	1490	2133	2765	3386	4017	4634	5257	5880
237	866	1508	2158	2781	3404	4021	4635	5275	5896
250	884	1536	2165	2815	3431	4044	4671	5292	5905
286	904	1541	2193	2830	3458	4074	4700	5301	5932
295	946	1599	2239	2858	3469	4083	4717	5327	5948
317	975	1616	2252	2893	3493	4107	4734	5347	5965
336	991	1626	2262	2904	3515	4133	4744	5360	5991
359	991	1626	2262	2904	3515	4133	4744	5360	5991
378	1012	1653	2287	2928	3557	4170	4766	5409	6032
400	1023	1676	2317	2954	3575	4198	4803	5421	6047
402	1045	1683	2336	2973	3596	4228	4828	5455	6066
431	1069	1719	2342	2982	3618	4238	4836	5475	6086
456	1094	1735	2363	3002	3629	4245	4880	5493	6110
476	1107	1758	2389	3040	3654	4261	4890	5503	6134
495	1133	1761	2412	3054	3673	4282	4912	5523	6153
510	1152	1782	2437	3067	3686	4308	4937	5556	6165
539	1172	1809	2456	3093	3720	4325	4950	5573	6198
555	1196	1831	2467	3104	3721	4355	4973	5591	6216
574	1202	1853	2488	3129	3754	4375	4989	5605	6239
591	1223	1878	2503	3149	3763	4385	5006	5637	6243
602	1259	1894	2535	3161	3798	4402	5031	5641	6264
630	1266	1907	2559						

314 Bonds for £100 Sterling each, = £31,400.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT, Accountant.

Countersigned,

W. W. VENN, Junior,

Notary Public,

2, Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 22nd April, 1879.

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jy30

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision, and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

METER & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jy2

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned Firm, to be sent in on or before the 30th Instant, or they will not be Recognized.

W. B. SPRATT & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jy30

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMIT D.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jy10

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 20, 1879. jy20

Intimations.

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed my Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINES, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th Instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th Instant, my Representatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be

At Nagasaki, MR. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports, Hongkong and Elsewhere, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MICHENER MINE SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. sc27

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn29

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jy1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Fookow Dock, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy8

To Let.

TO LET—AT WAN CHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jy4

TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON Road, FURNISHED. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at
THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PRUDER'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRALE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors,
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD.
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

MAHINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDAS STREET.

Apply to
E. B. BELLION.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TEHERAN, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jy1

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jy8

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th of July, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AYA, Commandant REYNIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy8

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KRAV & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jyn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jyn80

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGES FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. H. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.
(To close a Consignment.)
A Few Cases RUINART'S well-known CHAMPAGNE, at \$10 per Case of 1 dozen Quarts. \$11 per Case of 2 " Pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jy17

SELLING OFF.
As it is necessary to effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month,—The whole of
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.'s REMAINING
VARIED STOCK,—
comprising:
FAMILY STORES.
WINES.
SPIRITS.
ALES.
STATIONERY.
BOOKS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLASSWARE.
CROCKERY.
SHIPCHANDLERY.
&c., &c., &c.

Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE VALE OF DOON, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. DIEMNAH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Gange, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 p.m., the 25th Instant, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtsi.
W M F (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberdashery, from London.
O
AME (in diamond) } Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases
T J } Flannel, from L/don.

Ex Ava.
M F (in diamond) } 24, 1 case Buttons, B
V S O 26, 1 case Millinery, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED

PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING

SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING

BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,

WILLS;

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY

N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—Fall Mail Budget.

A worthy pendant to Archbishop Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—Ill. London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *novi generis*—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—North China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—Shanghai Courier.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—Japan Mail.

Intimations.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sag Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chai Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shup Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Koi Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
 Rhlang-thiang, Jockey Club, and other
 perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
 celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
 Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
 and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
 Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
 Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the
 Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural
 Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
 and Chemists.
 Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
 80, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,
 Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
 liens, Paris.
 31m79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
 EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
 CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BRASS
 LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
 TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
 6D. 12D. 25D. AND 50D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
 THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10D. 25D. 40D. EACH, & 1D. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
 KNIFE POLISH, KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP,
 &c. &c. &c.
 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 17m79 1w 52t 17m80

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
 Underigned in the *Chinese Mail*,
 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
 CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
 signed has LEASED the *Chinese Mail*
 from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
 the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN,
 as Translator and General Manager of the
 newspaper, which under his new régime
 will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
 cellent medium for advertising, especially
 as the Manager is able to devote his whole
 attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
 KONG CHIM,
 Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.
 Hongkong, April 6, 1878.



THE GREATEST
 WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be
 the most effective in curing either the dangerous maladies or
 the lighter complaints which so often beset the human race,
 viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
 stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
 diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds,
 ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
 used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
 cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.
 These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
 Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
 world, with directions for use in almost every language.
 They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
 Holloway, 535, Old Street, London.

Be aware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
 United States.
 20ap78 1w 52t

NOTICE.

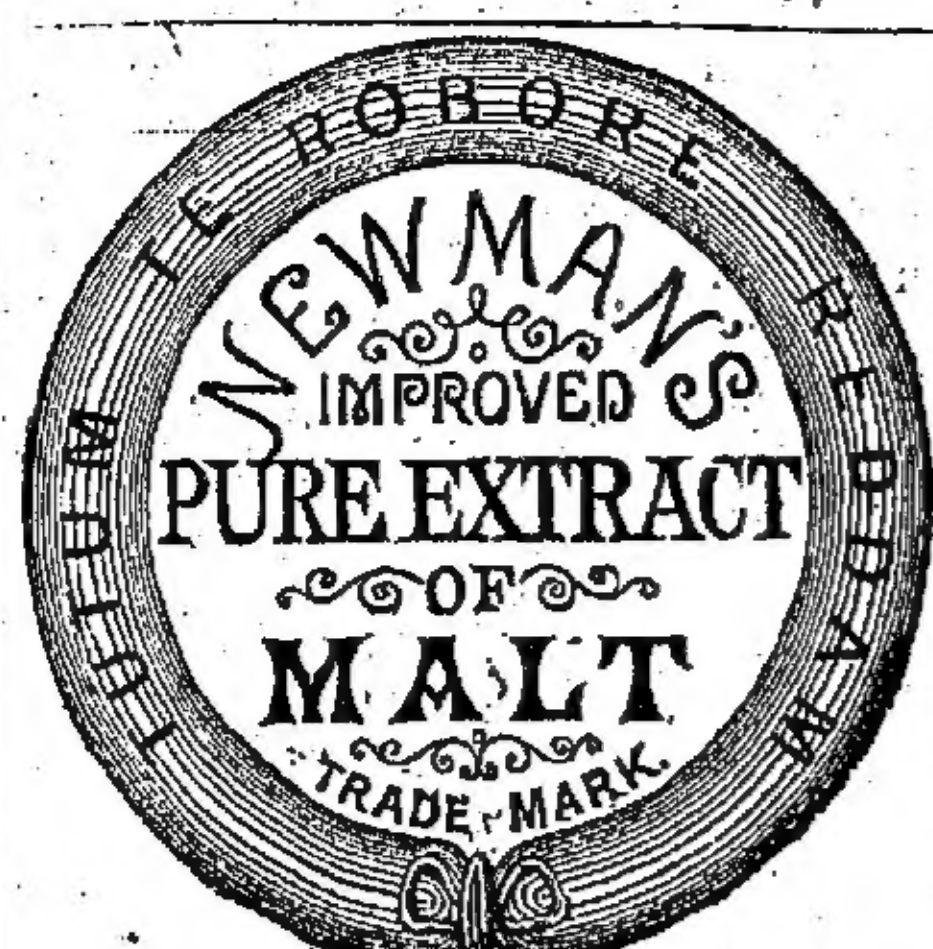
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
 Festival (February 17, 1879) the *Chinese
 Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of tri-
 weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
 ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
 tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
 assimilated to those of the *China Mail*.
 The unusual success which has attended
 the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable
 medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
 circulation of one thousand copies. It is
 already the most influential native journal
 published, and enjoys considerable prestige
 at the Ports of China and Japan; and at
 Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
 cisco and Australia.
 China Mail Office.

Intimations.



COLIC, ATONIC DEBILITY,
 THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
 Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
 being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
 as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
 Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
 and extensively used in the principal Hos-
 pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
 of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
 well as being a most agreeable and efficient
 substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
 strongly recommended to be taken instead
 of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
 imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
 tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
 freely taken by total abstainers without any
 misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
 effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
 three times a day. The Extract should be
 kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
 Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
 upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
 facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
 East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
 Co., Hongkong.
 43m79 1w 52t

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
 Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
 CHLORODYNE**
 (Ex Army Med. Staff)
 IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
 GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
 undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
 that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
 which he regretted had been sworn to.
 Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than
 Dr. Browne's. See *Times*, July 12, 1864.
 The public, therefore, are cautioned
 against using any other than
 DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
 refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
 system, restores the deranged functions,
 and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
 tions of the body, without creating any of
 those unpleasant results attending the use
 of opium. Old and young may take it at all
 hours and times when requisite. Thou-
 sands of persons testify to its marvellous
 good effects and wonderful cures, while
 medical men extol its virtues most exten-
 sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
 sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
 remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
 cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
 rests those too often fatal diseases—
 diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-
 rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
 and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
 attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
 and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
 neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
 ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commu-
 nicated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
 Davenport that he had received informa-
 tion to the effect that the only remedy of
 any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.

See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
 tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
 is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
 Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
 owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
 months' severe suffering, and when other
 remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
 reports (December 1865) that in nearly
 every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
 BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
 the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
 Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the
 immense value of this remedy, that we
 cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
 adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
 nal*, August 1, 1868, which states that Dr.
 J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
 dyne; that it is always right to use his
 preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
 words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
 Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
 testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
 J. T. DAVENPORT,
 88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Sold in bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
 and 11s.
 43m79 1w 52t 43m79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
 in English and Chinese, con-
 taining the Names of all the most
 important Companies, Institutions,
 and Mercantile Houses in the
 Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.10
 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
 THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
 OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
 HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID
 MAGNESIA.**

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
 London,
 N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
 5ap79a 1w 52t 5ap80

"INVINCIBLE"
 THE
 LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST
 ECONOMICAL
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
 IN THE WORLD.
 REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.
 NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.
 REQUIRES NO BENDS.

PIPES CAN BE SWIVELLED TO ANY
 ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE.

For full Particulars apply to

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS,
 89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,
 LONDON.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

28dec78 alt. 1 52t

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
 which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
 have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
 thus,

Lea & Perrins
 which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
 SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross and Blackwell, London,
 &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
 the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
 and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
 under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
 derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.
 Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

And by Special Appointments to

THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,

AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S BENSON'S BENSON'S

Watches, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from 22
 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers,
 Presentation, Repeater, Railway, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

Artistic ENGLISH CLOCKS, Artists in the Precious Metals;
 decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces,
 other "wares," designed to suit any style of furniture; also as hygienic as supplied to Mem-
 bers of the Court, and other solely by BENSON. From 25 5s. Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
 their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of
 Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,
 as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
 in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATENT LANTERN CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY
 sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—
 25, OLD BOND STREET.

Established 1749.

5oc78 1w 52t 5oc79

NOW READY.

FRENG-SHUI, or, THE RUBINETS OF
 NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
 E. J. KITTEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
 \$1.00.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
 PRACTICE.** Religion. In three Lectures.
 By Dr. E. J. KITTEL. Second Edition. One
 Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
 Crawford & Co.
 Hongkong, July 21, 1878.

5oc78 1w 52t 5oc79

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
 SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
 LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
 papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
 Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
 European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
 Colonial Newspapers received at the office
 are regularly used for the inspection of
 Advertisers and the Public.

5oc78 1w 52t 5oc79

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
 WHITE ROSE and other SACHET
 POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-
 DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.
 TOILET VINEGAR.
 PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
 CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
 Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
 Perfumery.
 Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
 the World.
 J. & E. ATKINSON,
 24, Old Bond-street, London.
 The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
 "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."
 7jun79 3

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,
 ASTHMA,
 BRONCHITIS,
 ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
 Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleter-
 ious drug, therefore the most delicate can
 take them with perfect confidence. Their
 beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
 old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
 mended by the most eminent Physicians.
 (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
 their beneficial effect most reliable. I
 strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
 and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
 this as my opinion, formed from many
 years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges
 in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
 to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
 cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
 Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
 with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
 all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,
 each having the words, "Keating's Cough
 Lozenges" engraved on the Government
 stamp.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
 Export Chemist and Druggist.
 5ap79 1w 30sep79

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
 vertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*,
Overland China Mail, and *China Review*.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
 THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
 KING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
 CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
 AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

2vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
 by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
 CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
 DENNIS, P.E.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The price of this work includes detailed
 descriptions of important SITES and MONU-
 MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general
 TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
 and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
 neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
 and minute details respecting the rise and
 progress and social characteristics of the
 several foreign settlements. To these par-
 ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
 the TRADE of each Port, compiled from
 official returns, together with statements
 respecting COASTAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
 CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
 DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.
 Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
 giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode
 of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
 ments are also included, combined with
 notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
 of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
 lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
 contains an historical sketch forming a
 chronological index of the chief events
 which occupied public attention between
 1841 and 1868, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
 CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE,
 the passing of important ORDINANCES, the
 ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
 RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
 PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
 FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
 and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
 various steam companies' lines. It also
 includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
 published in the English language upon
 China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
 at the end of the work affords a ready
 means of reference to the reader.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
 continuance of *Notes & Queries on
 China and Japan*, has induced the pub-
 lishers of this journal to issue a publication
 similar in object and style, but slightly
 modified in certain details.

THE *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and
 Queries on the Far East*, is issued at in-
 tervals of two months, each number con-
 taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
 illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
 woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
 demand, and the circulation justify, such
 extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
 paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
 in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (On account of the concerned.)

TUESDAY,

the 1st July, 1879, at Noon, at the Godown of Messrs DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

76 Bales BOMBAY COTTON

YARN, lbs. 400.

Per S. S. "Khedive,"

(More or less damaged by sea water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 28, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillbury.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BRUNETTE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.

MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. E. Parker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Rosa.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

G. C. TRUFFANT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas.—Messageries Maritimes.

MONTA ROZA, American ship, Capt. C. O. Carter.—Borneo Co., Ltd.

GALLEY OF LOBNE, British steamer, Capt. J. L. Dryden.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 27, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 385, Cullen, Amoy June 26, General.—Russell & Co.

June 27, *China*, British steamer, 1086, T. Alderton, Yokohama June 21, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 28, *Teheran*, British steamer, 1871, A. E. Johnson, Shanghai June 25, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 28, *Malwa*, British steamer, 1775, P. S. Tomlin, London May 8, Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Bombay, Galle, Penang, and Singapore, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 28, *R. M. Hayward*, American S. M. schooner, 605, L. B. Doane, Chefoo May 28, Beane.—CHINESE.

June 28, *Namoa*, British steamer, 862, G. Westoby, Foochow June 24, Amoy 25, and Swatow 27, General.—DOUGLAS LA-PRAIK & Co.

June 28, *Thoon Kramon*, Siamese barque, 474, P. W. Vorrath, Bangkok June 9, Rios.—SINCESEN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 28, *Edith*, for San Francisco.

28, *Brumette*, for Manila.

28, *Deutschland*, for Tientsin.

28, *Queen of England*, for Bangkok.

28, *Alenmuir*, for Foochow.

28, *Satanora*, for Manila.

28, *Emeralda*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Prima Donna, for London.

Corduan, for Saigon.

Conquest, for Hoihow & Falphong.

Thales, for Newchwang.

Stentor, for Singapore, &c.

Kiukiang, for Canton.

Heironymus, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Teheran*, from Shanghai: for Southampton, Capt. and Mrs. Beckett, 2 infants, and a child; for Hongkong, Mr. O. Cottell and servant, and 11 Chinese deck.

Per *Malwa*, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Mr. Sleeman, K. N., from Bombay, Messrs. Omer Moledina, Suleiman Curran, H. F. Miller, and W. Veal; from Penang, Gen. and Mrs. Donovan and servant, Lieut. Drummond, and 3 Chinese; from Singapore, 90 Chinese.—For Amoy: from Penang, 16 Chinese; from Singapore, 11 Chinese.—For Shanghai: from Southampton, Mrs. Clark's ayah; from Bombay, Mr. P. O. Mody.—For Yokohama: from Southampton, Messrs. Legg, and Wilkinson.

Per *Emeralda*, from Amoy, Mr. Chomley, 1 European deck, and 80 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. J. Anderson, and H. Ebell, 240 Chinese, and 1 European.

Per *China*, from Yokohama, 8 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Salvadora*, for Manila, Miss Rose, and Miss Dancer.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports: Left Amoy on the 26th inst. Had variable winds and squally throughout.

The Siamese barque *Thoon Kramon* reports: Fine weather and calms with easterly winds throughout.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports: Left Pagoda Anchorage at 10 a.m. on the 24th inst. Experienced fresh Southerly winds and heavy weather. Arriving in Amoy on the 26th. S. S. Douglas left Amoy for Foochow. Left Amoy in company with S. S. *Hailong* bound for Formosa. From Amoy to Swatow light variable Southerly winds and rain. Arriving at Swatow 26th, left Swatow 27th. Passed S. S. *Yongting* entering River. From Amoy to Hongkong light variable winds and squally with rain with S.S.W. swell. In Foochow: S. S. *Glenalloch*, *Telet*, *Marionetta*, *Syria*, *Monarch*, *San Gio*, and *Bas An*. In Amoy: S. S. *Corinthian*, *Amirul*, and *Newchwang*.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA.—Per S. S. *Sunda*, To-morrow, the 29th inst. Registry closes at 3.15 p.m. Mail closes at 3.30 p.m. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet.

For SHANGHAI.—Per S. S. *Malwa*, on Sunday, 29th inst. Registry closes at 2.45 p.m. Mail closes at 3 p.m. Late Letters received from 3.10 to 3.30, with 18 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet. The Post Office will be open on Sunday from 8 to 9 a.m., and from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per *Saint Mark*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *Paladin*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK.—Per *Rajmattimukhar*, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 1st July.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—Per *Namoa*, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 2nd July.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—Per *Hindustan*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd July.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet *Teheran*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Thales* leaves for Newchwang.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

2 p.m.—*Saint Mark* leaves for Singapore, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OR DRUGGISTS' HUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th May, at 3, Holland-park-gardens, W., the Wife of W. J. ALI, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at No. 13, International Hotel, Yokohama, the Wife of E. S. SMITH, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th May, at St. John the Evangelist's, Penang, by the Rev. D. M'Anally, James David Osborne, eldest son of the late James Osborne, of London and Shanghai, to Rosa Oswald, third daughter of the late Rev. Edward Thompson, D.D., Vicar of Kingston and Rector of Huntingdon, Herefordshire; Vicar of Britley and Rector of Michael Church, Radnorshire.

DEATHS.

On the 29th April, at the Charing-cross Hotel, Joseph Bland, aged 64, late of Shanghai.

On the 13th May, at Brompton, Dawlish, of consumption, aged 25, Henry Herman Baylis, eldest son of Dr H. F. Baylis, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Whampoa.

On the 14th instant, at the Grand Hotel Yokohama, Mages, the beloved Wife of J. O. FRY, Esq., of the Imperial Government Telegraphs. Aged 27 years.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.55 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication. In directing the Colonial Secretary's letter of 30th May His Excellency the Governor would appear to have overlooked the fact that all the gentlemen who signed the letter of 26th May to the Hon. H. B. Gibb were proposers or seconders of Resolutions at the Public Meeting held on 7th October last, in which capacities they were clearly entitled to assume so much of a "representative character" as addressing their letter to the Chairman of that meeting implies.

Hon. W. Kerwick and others to Hon. H. B. Gibb.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.
Sir,—The proceedings of the public meeting of 7th October last, over which you presided, have not as yet obtained any official recognition, and we feel that it is of great importance that steps should be taken, without delay, with the view of eliciting, in a form available for publication, some information as to the course that has been adopted, with regard to the resolutions which were forwarded by you to His Ex-

cellency the Governor, for transmission to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of the thoroughly representative character of the meeting, including, as it did, among its supporters, not only the great majority of the unofficial portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colony, but also the leading members of the other foreign communities.

In November last, a certain address to Her Majesty was presented to His Excellency the Governor, signed by a few respectable Chinese and many hundreds of the lower classes of the native population, of whom it may safely be said that they were utterly ignorant of the nature of the document to which they appended their signatures. The peculiar circumstances, under which this address was prepared, in the endeavour to counteract the effect of the resolutions adopted at the public meeting, are too notorious to require comment, and we refer to them now, merely because we learn from the *Government Gazette* that, in spite of the fact that it contained statements plainly untrue, the address was forwarded to the Secretary of State, with the sanction of a covering letter from His Excellency the Governor, which implicitly guaranteed its truthfulness.

The whole official correspondence, relating to this address, with a Chinese translation, is prominently published in the *Government Gazette*, and for some reason at present unexplained, the Secretary of State's formal acknowledgment is, in the Chinese version, couched in terms so extravagant and inaccurate, as to convey the impression that the delight of Her Majesty, on its receipt, was unbounded, and of course the original did not warrant. This fact has formed the subject of the severest animadversion by the local press.

You will no doubt agree with us that it is scarcely seemly that such a document as that above referred to should receive such prompt acknowledgment, while resolutions, the result of the maturest deliberation of those most interested in the welfare of the Colony, should be utterly ignored.

We therefore have to request that you, as our Chairman, will again communicate with the Governor, with the view of obtaining such information on the subject as His Excellency may be in a position to afford.

It is reported that His Excellency is about to leave for Japan on the 31st inst., and we beg your early attention to the matter, as the lengthened and almost unprecedented delay is producing the worst impression on the minds of the native population of the Colony.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM KERWICK.

W. H. FORBES.

R. H. NELSON.

A. P. McEWEN.

O. D. BOTTOMLEY.

W. S. YOUNG.

D. RUTHERFORD.

A. MACOLYMONT.

The Hon. H. B. Gibb, Chairman Public Meeting of 7th October, 1878.

Hon. H. B. Gibb to Hon. Colonial Secretary.

(Copy) Hongkong, 26th May, 1879.

The Hon. W. H. MARSH, Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I beg to enclose a letter I have received having reference to the resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held on the 7th October last, copies of which I, as President of the Meeting, forwarded in my letter of 11th October to the then Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have the honor to ask that the letter may be laid before H. E. the Governor and that I may be favored with the information desired in order to be able to communicate the same to the gentlemen who have addressed me.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. B. GIBB.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary to Hon. H. B. Gibb.

No. 698. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, 30th May, 1879.

Sir,—With reference to the letter you have enclosed to me signed by Messrs Kerwick, Forbes, Nelson, McEwen, Bottomley, Young, Rutledge and McElymont, I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you for their information copies of the letters and memoranda sent to you by His Excellency about three weeks ago on the same subject.

The Governor thinks it unnecessary to make any remark on the assumed representative character of these eight gentlemen, or on their statements regarding the Chinese shopkeepers who signed the address to the Queen.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MARSH, Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable H. B. Gibb.

H. E. J. Pope Hennessy to Hon. H. B. Gibb.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

DEAR GIBB.—As I see the morning paper refers to the delay in receiving the opinion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the resolutions you sent me last October, I enclose a memorandum showing that I am alone to blame, if any one is to blame for the delay.

I also enclose for your perusal the acknowledgment despatches on the subject. The memorandum you can of course retain and do what you please with.

Always yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Memorandum for the information of Mr. Gibb.

1. The public meeting on "the insecurity of life and property in the Colony" was held on the 7th of October 1878. On the 11th of October the Chairman sent the resolutions to the Colonial Secretary for transmission to the Secretary of State, and on the 18th of October they were duly forwarded to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach by the Governor.

2. The Secretary of State is in no way responsible for not having expressed an opinion on the resolutions before now. The Governor accepts the entire responsibility for the delay that has occurred, which is to be accounted thus:—

On the official report of a burglary committed on the 29th of August, the Governor

made a minute calling for the details of the night duties of the Police Force, and at the end of the following month (September) he referred the information so obtained, together with all the records in the possession of the Government respecting Crime, Police, Deportation, Flogging, Prison Discipline, &c., to a Committee of the Legislative Council, for their careful investigation and report. This Committee held some meetings and took some evidence before the public meeting (on the same subject) of the 7th October, but as the public records and documents placed by the Government at their disposal were numerous, and as the evidence had to be printed, they did not place the result of their investigation in the Governor's hands until the 11th of February 1879, the printed copies not being ready for transmission to the Secretary of State till early in March, so that the Governor did not forward the Report with his observations, to the Secretary of State until the 7th March 1879, and it was not till the following month that the Governor was able to send to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach a further report on certain recommendations of the Committee respecting the operation of the Deportation Ordinances.

3. The fact that this Committee of the Legislative Council, presided over by the Senior Police Magistrate, Mr. May, had commenced investigating the very question the public meeting subsequently dealt with, was made known to the Secretary of State by the Governor in October 1878, and the Governor promised to forward the result of the Committee's investigations with some further despatches from himself on the subject. All this has now been done; and within the next few months the decision of the Secretary of State will no doubt be received on the various important points raised in the resolutions of the public meeting of the 7th of October and in a letter of the Chinese Merchants of the 5th of November, addressed to the Secretary of State.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

May 8, 1879.

H. E. J. Pope Hennessy to Hon. H. B. Gibb.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

MY DEAR GIBB.—As I sent you the memorandum to do what you liked with it, you can, if you wish, give it to the papers.

The address of the Chinese Shopkeepers of the 29th of October 1878 was published in the *Gazette* (it had been already printed a few months ago in the Hongkong and Shanghai Papers) because it is customary to get the address of the Sovereign to get the answer is received, in either case, it will be published.

Always yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

The Honorable H. B. Gibb.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, 26th June.

In compliance with an order from the Sultan, the Khedive has abdicated in favour of Prince Tewfik.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Maggie* is reported from Shanghai to be again out surveying.

To-day being Coronation day, the usual salutes were fired from the men-of-war in port and the shore battery.

The next Entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Tuesday evening next, commencing at half-past 8 o'clock as usual.

The delivery of the English Mail was begun at 6.15 this morning. The town letters were ready at 6.50, having been landed by the Health Officer, but there were no applicants.

In consequence of the pressure of local matters to-day on those columns, we give our usual summary of home news by the mail, or *London & China Express* paragraphs of special interest here, and several other matters of a local nature in our sixth page.

We are thus enabled to give to-day's proceedings in the Supreme Court, the International Rifle Match and other matters that importance which they deserve.

THERE is a man going about the town suffering from Kleptomania. He is a Hollander, and is apparently a seafaring man, rather tall, and wears sometimes a white cloth cap and at other times a white straw hat turned up at the rim. His mania takes the form of pinking up everything he can lay his hands upon and hiding the articles in a most strange manner in every out-of-the-way place. He is most undoubtedly mad, and were it not for his fancy for meddling with other people's property would be quite harmless. He should be taken care of.

THE cases at the Police Court to-day were mostly uninteresting. Mr. Thos. Ide Bowles was summoned for assaulting his boatman, who it appears rushed into his room in a very rude and unceremonious manner, demanding his wages. Mr. Bowler ordered him out, but as he would not go, had to use some force. Complainant said Mr. Bowler struck him, but Mr. Parker (2d clerk at the Magistrate) said he had applied the complainant shortly after the

assault was said to have been made, and there were no marks on him. The case was therefore dismissed. There was also another case of assault, in which two men named respectively James Phillip Le Marquand, and Daniel Robertson (the latter a coloured man) were charged with assaulting one Jamsajee Dorabjee a storekeeper. The defendants keep an ice-cream shop, and it would appear the first defendant had been summoned by the complainant for debt. This led to high words, which in turn led to blows. It was not shown that the first defendant had struck a blow, so he was discharged, but the second (Robertson) was fined \$2, and ordered to enter into his personal recognizances, in \$20, to be of good behaviour for six months.

THE H. C. & M. Steamboat Company's steamer *Kiukiang* went on a trial trip this afternoon, after having undergone very extensive repairs. Some twenty-five gentlemen responded to the invitation of the Directors to be present, and the weather was all that could be desired. The *Kiukiang* ceased running on the 19th January, so that her repairs have taken over five months to complete. The time has not been wasted; the vessel being now as good as new; every department has received attention, and what with fresh paint, new furnishing and other small details she might easily be mistaken for a new vessel. There is scarcely a portion of the old hull left; the frame, beams, stern-post, sponsons, nearly all the decks; in fact, all the most important parts of the hull are new. Her engines and boilers have also been thoroughly overhauled; the boilers, which are only three years old, have been fitted with new stays, and all weak or doubtful plates have been removed. The piloting of the vessel was entrusted to our old friend Captain Carey, and as a matter of course all went well. She left the buoy at 1.55, and went by way of Ly-ee-mun and Shing-shi-mun passes, round the island. Pok-folum was reached in an hour and twenty minutes, the tide having been adverse part of the way; but in order to lengthen the trip her head was pointed outside Green Island, and she was steered through Cap-Sing Mun pass, and back by way of Ching Wan; the distance thus covered was about 44 miles, and she did it in 2 hours and 50 minutes, or an average of some 15 statute miles an hour. After tiffin, which was provided with the usual liberality of the Company, the Hon. J. Russell proposed a toast of "Success to the Company." It was a Company, he said, which had always had the best wishes of the community, and it really deserved their support. He proposed success to the Company, coupled with the name of his friend, Mr. Kerwick. The Hon. Mr. Kerwick, in responding to the toast, said that the Company was one which had always studied the interests of the community. It was not so prosperous as it had been, but was worked quite as efficiently. They had now to contend with opposition, but they had hitherto met it in a manly spirit, and would continue to do so. He thanked them for the hearty manner in which they had drunk prosperity to the company.

The *Kiukiang* landed her passengers at the Wharf. She will leave on Monday for Canton, and the *Kinshan* is to undergo some repairs which will probably take about a fortnight to complete.

A NEW dock is said to be in process of construction at Shanghai, which will be 240 feet long.

THE Shanghai *Daily News* states that, while some syces was being conveyed in cargo boats from the P. & O. steamer *Khedive* to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at that port, \$1,200 worth was stolen.

A GENTLEMAN in the settlement informs the *Shanghai Courier* that he has received a letter from Japan to the effect that five foreigners, while out after fishing in four boats to the North of Hakodadi, were caught in a storm and all drowned. Some of the men are well known in Shanghai.

CAPTAIN Lamont, so well known in China (says the *Courier*) has arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong to take command of the *Europe*, while Captain Beckett of the same steamer goes home on sick leave. Captain Lamont was previously in command of the

HONGKONG RIFLE CLUB.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT KOWLOON.
To-day being Coronation day and a holiday to many of the members, the Hong-kong Rifle Club held the International match which has been on the tapis for some time, and concerning which several notes have appeared in these columns. The teams were each composed of ten men, and represented respectively, England, Scotland and Ireland. It was suggested that a German or American team should be formed, but the idea fell through, leaving only the Britishers to have a friendly competition for the supremacy, and the advantage of being out in the reckoning for the expenses of the meeting; the winners having their stakes returned to them, and the \$6 ahead of the second best and the leather medal team going to pay the expenses of the meeting, ammunition, marking, refreshments, etc.

We give below the scores of the different teams, the Irish unfortunately incomplete in detail, but full so far as the 200 yards, and 500 yards, scoring is concerned, and right as to the total of the 600 yards.

It is due to the reporter of the *Daily Press* (Mr P. H. Emanuel) to state that he took the scoring sheet of that team away from the ground—certainly not sanctioned, we are certain, by any official, to deprive us of it; and distinctly refused to allow the gentleman to copy it who kindly undertook to report the match for us, or to have the use of it for this issue.

The three best scores were made by Toomey (Irish) 71, Barnes (English) 70, and Walkington (English) 66. The English are the winners, beating the Scotch by 41, and the Irish by 40.

ENGLAND.	200	500	600	Total
Inspector G. Orley,	24	18	15	57
Capt. P. Stainforth, 27th, ..	22	18	12	52
Sergt. Instr. E. Barnes, 27th, ..	26	20	24	70
Col.-Sgt. E. Flamingham, 27th, ..	24	21	11	56
Col.-Sgt. J. A. Page, 27th, ..	19	19	16	54
Sergeant W. Mead, 27th,	22	18	20	60
Do. T. Langdown, 27th,	26	23	15	64
Do. R. Crapnell, 27th,	25	21	18	64
Do. A. Reid, A.H.O.,	27	18	15	60
Mr J. H. Walkington,	22	23	21	66
Total,	236	196	163	595

SCOTLAND.	200	500	600	Total
Inspector Cameron,	21	17	17	55
Inspector D. Thomson,	22	17	20	59
Sergt. Whitehead (Vol.),	23	20	15	58
Gar.-Sergt. Major Anson,	24	21	14	59
Pol.-Sergt. Grant,	23	18	14	55
Pol.-Sergt. Flamingham,	25	18	17	60
Pol.-Con. McClelland,	22	22	10	54
Mr. John Noble,	22	22	10	54
Mr. W. Legge,	19	14	7	40
Mr. Boyd,	24	28	14	66
Total,	226	198	163	587

IRELAND.	200	500	600	Total
Sergeant W. Johnson, 27th, ..	24	15	—	39
Gr.-Master Windrum, 27th, ..	24	15	—	39
Gr.-M.-Sergt. Mann, 27th, ..	23	18	—	41
—McCormish, 27th,	22	19	—	41
Sergeant J. Windrum, 27th, ..	18	20	—	38
Do. Adamson, 27th,	24	13	—	37
Do. J. Hassard, 27th,	22	22	—	44
Pol.-M.-Sgt. Flanagan, a.e., ..	22	16	—	38
Pol.-Sergt. Toomey,	23	24	24	71
Corporal Moore, 27th,	21	11	—	32
Total,	223	181	151	555

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, and a special Jury.)
Saturday, June 28.

THE OVERPAID CHEQUE CASE.

REGINA v. WONG A YING.

In this case Wong A Ying was charged with stealing \$1,000, the monies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The case occupied the Court yesterday, and the day's proceedings we reported last night. To-day, as on the first day, the Court was crowded, the Chinese attaching great importance to this prosecution of one who has held a good position among them. The Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, with him Mr. Haylar, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Brereton, on behalf of the complainant of the Bank; Mr. W. V. Drummond (Shanghai), with him Mr. Ng Achoy, instructed by Mr. Denney, defended the prisoner.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs R. H. Sandeman (foreman), D. R. Crawford, J. Braden Smith, R. D. Starkey, A. P. MacEwen, Jacob Arnold, and O. Vincent Smith.

Yesterday, Yung Chun Cheong, the Chinese accountant of the Bank, who through hurry and carelessness wrongly said it was alleged, the \$2000 on the cheque in question was \$300, and Yung Chun Nam, who, acting on the mistake made by his superior, paid over the \$3000, were examined and cross-examined at considerable length. To-day, the following evidence was adduced for the prosecution.

Tung Akoon—I am in charge of cheques at the Bank. I am engaged in the Chinese Banking Room, by the side of the accountant. I look at this book "O" there is an entry of money "paid to the Cheong Cheong Loong." This money was paid on a cheque drawn by D. Muscoe, I know the name because we constantly have cheques from him; and am able to identify the signature. I cannot read English, but know the figure. I do not know who brought me the cheque. I found it on my table at 11 o'clock. I had gone to the office at 10 o'clock. When I got the cheque I made an entry in my book in anticipation of entry. I was entering others at the same time; and put the stamp "Paid" then the word pay and the initials L. B. were on it. One of the other cheques was drawn by Yung Koo for \$800,000, and another for \$500 there with this Muscoe's cheque I placed on the table. At about four o'clock I made an understatement: 4th moon (Eng. \$50, 5th month) paid money on cheque \$800,000. I made that entry.

Cross-examined—I put the stamp "paid" in the cheque at 11 o'clock, after making the

entry in my book. If last witness stated that the stamp "paid" was not on the cheque before the cheque was paid to the prisoner, he spoke the truth; he could not have observed it at the time.

Question: If the last witness says I am quite sure the word "paid" was not on the cheque when I paid the prisoner, is he telling the truth?—Witness: I only know I put that stamp on when I got the cheque and put it on his table. It is not only my business to put that stamp on cheques; sometimes other people do. If I meet a name on a cheque which I never saw before I would have to take it to the Portuguese clerk of the Comptroller. I received \$30,000 from the first witness that morning and paid it over the counter to the Payee, Hung Chiu Nam had nothing to do with it. As to the \$50, I cannot say he did not pay it over. I first witness says he saw Hung Chiu Nam pay the money, in cash of these three cases, all I can say is I have told you what I did. I made the entry at 11 o'clock as it appears now. I do not know who made the entry of date; but the handwriting I believe to be Hung Chiu Nam. The date is sometimes put at the same time as the stamp; sometimes in the evening. On this occasion the one was made in the forenoon, the other later on. Between 3 and 4 o'clock I saw it there for the first time. I did not hear either the first witness or Hung Chiu Nam say anything about that time, because I was counting the \$30,000.

P. C. Grimble (96) gave evidence as to the arrest, corroborating first witness as to the circumstances in which the man was found. The warrant was read; I do not know what he said. The man was excited; he said he was sick and seemed to be so.

Cross-examined.—This is a large Chinese house; the room I have described is right opposite the door. We pass by the counter to go up stairs.

James West—I am chief accountant in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; it is a chartered bank.

Cross-examined.—The Bank is not prosecuting in this case. I understand the comptroller is prosecuting. The comptroller is secured to the Bank. I cannot say the amount; there are two or three stories. The amount is much larger than \$1000. The amount is secured to the comptroller. This was the case for the prosecution, which closed at 11 o'clock.

Mr Drummond, before addressing the jury, had to call his Lordship's attention to two points of law. With regard first to the information itself, the copy of the information furnished to the prisoner contained an error, and as an error was the whole basis of this case, it might be well to put them right as they went along. The ordinance cited for the information of the prisoner was No. 2 of 1867. Turning to No. 2 of 1867 he found "an ordinance enacted by the Governor" and so on "for the establishment and regulation of a Naval Yard Police Force." (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice said there was nothing in the objection. The citation was not required; it was simply noted in the margin at his request for easy reference; this had been misapprehended; his copy was right, ordinance No. 2 of 1869. Who served that copy?

Mr Drummond: It was given to the Solicitor for the prisoner by the Crown Solicitor.

The Chief Justice: That is not a proper service. (After consulting with Mr. Sandeman.) It may have been the practice here, but it was never brought to my notice. It would only have been an act of common courtesy on the part of the solicitor for the prisoner, on seeing what was manifestly a slip, to step across the street, and ask what was meant. If the learned Counsel could point out any omission or substantial mistake by which his client had been put at a disadvantage, he would consider it; but there was nothing in this. Suppose "Cheong Choo" had been written upon it.

Mr Drummond did not intend to make any substantive point of the mistake; he only pointed it out because the whole case was based on an error. If the Crown Solicitor's office, with all its legal talent, made such mistakes, it was not so extraordinary that the Bank should have made a mistake which led to these proceedings. The second point was this, he desired at the outset to understand clearly that his learned friend was not to sum up to the jury after him.

The Chief Justice thought that alike in Civil and Criminal Cases the opening Counsel should sum up, explaining away such difficulties as he thought might have arisen in the minds of the jury, because he had to open the case blindly as it were.

Mr Haylar said he had no objection to waive his right to reply.

Mr Drummond then pointed out that while the prisoner was charged with stealing "a thousand dollars," there was no suggestion that he ever stole one dollar; he was really charged with stealing notes, to the value of \$2000. The word "money" included notes.

Information amended.
Mr Drummond next asked his Lordship to decide now the point or reserve it that it might be argued at another time, whether the offence here (taking it that an offence was made out) amounted to that charge, or—larceny. He did not desire to enter elaborately into the argument now, but referred his Lordship to Regina v. Middleton, Vol. II. L.R.

His Lordship said that subject to the learned Counsel's arguments he was disposed to accept as the law on this point briefly the view which had been quoted by Mr Haylar, on which Chief Justice Bovill said that a man was to be considered as stealing any money or property if, if he took it without the consent and against the will of the owner, (even although it was proved that the possession of such had been voluntarily parted with by a servant in whose hands it had been entrusted for a specific purpose,) and if the person so taking the money intended to deprive the owner of his property and to feloniously appropriate it to his own use and purposes. Did he leave that office knowing he had the money in his hands which he had taken did not widely belong to him, and had been determined when he left that place to appropriate that money and deprive the bank of it, or was it that he got the money by mistake, receiving payment as he thought, not over-payment of his cheque, and some time afterwards was the discovery of the \$1,000 extra in his hands a deception which made him appropriate it and deny having ever received it? That was very much the light in which the case presented itself to the mind of the Court.

Mr Drummond was greatly obliged to his Lordship for this statement as to how the case presented itself to the mind of the

Court. It would save him from going over any arguments unnecessarily. He contended, however, there were circumstances given in this report of the case to which his Lordship referred, which would enable him to show that it did not decide this case. He was perfectly prepared to admit that what had been quoted was the law at the present moment. Whether it was right or wrong was another matter, and one his Lordship would not of course consider. But the decision was one that had been impugned by the highest authority; the eminent text-writer Russell on Crime, and it was considered that it would be overruled. However that fact was worth nothing just now. He might point out that the lines read from the decision was from the decision of Chief Justice Bovill, and he spoke only for himself and Mr Justice Keating.

His Lordship said the majority (eight) of the Judges decided the case on these points; he quoted this passage because it was more nearly put than the same principle in the other judgments delivered.

Mr Drummond said he did not desire to enter into the full argument now, but that the point should be reserved. The grounds on which he claimed this were: (1) that the Middleton case was one of mistaken identity. There was a man entitled to £8.10/6 and one entitled to 10/6. The latter took the £8.10/6. Although it was a mistake of the clerk's there too, the case was very different from this one. Then there was the difficulty as to complying with the requirements of the law in this case,—showing that "he did take and carry away" the money. His Lordship said he had taken particular note of that point. The man was rightly paid the first and second parcels of money which he removed from the counter; the third, which he then counted, the larger bundle, was the money he was charged with stealing. It was of course all the same whether the money was laid down on the counter, and lifted again, or given from hand to hand; the words were—"voluntarily parted with."

Mr Drummond said he simply desired the points to be reserved.

His Lordship: I should very much like to have this case decided by the Privy Council. Of course I am bound by the decision in this case; but I should like something better still.

Mr Drummond: I do not want to go to the Privy Council. I want to argue the case before your Lordship if it is necessary. Probably the learned Counsel for the prosecution would have no objection to this course.

Mr Haylar said the case commended itself to his mind very much as it did to his Lordship's. There was not only this English case which the Court was bound by, but the general rule laid down by Russell on Crime, after a distillation of numerous decisions, so far from being in the prisoner's favour, was, as he read it, much more easily to be applied to this case than to Regina v. Middleton.

His Lordship referring to the difficulty of getting a verdict and reserving the points, suggested that they might get a special verdict.

Mr Drummond and Mr Haylar agreed to this.

Mr Drummond then proceeded to address the jury. The questions arising, in whatever way they might be put to the jury by his Lordship would resolve themselves into something like the following:—

1. Is it proved to the satisfaction of the jury that \$1000 was lost at all that day by the Chartered Bank? If this was not proved, the prosecution entirely failed; they had no other question to consider; but if this was proved then they came to the question, 2. Did the prisoner receive that money? If this was not proved, he was not guilty, and they had not to go further. If they were satisfied he received it, then they had to consider, 3. Did he at the moment of receiving it know that it was not entitled to it, but knew that it was the property of the Bank, and take it with the intention of depriving the Bank of its property, and appropriating it himself?

4. Did he some time afterwards discover that he had received \$1,000 too much, and then only make up his mind to keep it?

In the event of their finding the last to be the true explanation, they would give a special verdict.

At the suggestion of the Court (who said Mr Drummond had treated the case with every fairness), and with the consent of Mr Haylar, it was agreed that this form should be adopted to go before the jury.

Mr Drummond proceeding with his address to the jury, said there were one or two passages to which he desired to direct their attention; he would dispose of them first and be able to lay the books aside and deal with the facts. As they knew, there was in all criminal law in England, a strong presumption in favour of the prisoner, that was in favour of innocence. He read from Mr Justice Best, on evidence, 6th vol. pp. 123-4, who said the presumption of guilt ought to amount to a moral certainty in the mind of the jury, before they convicted, that the evidence which alone justified a verdict of guilty was that which would fully satisfy the minds of reasonable men beyond all reasonable doubt, that he committed the offence with which he was charged. An erroneous conviction was an act of greater legal wrong than an erroneous acquittal. He also quoted Taylor on evidence as to giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. These passages showed them in what frame of mind a jury should be who were called upon to decide a case so serious in its consequences as this would be were the man convicted. He was satisfied the jury would adopt that frame of mind.

He would touch briefly on (1) the manner of the prosecution; (2) the evidence itself; (3) the conduct of the prisoner; and (4) conclude with a few general remarks to the jury. He would refer first, for they came first in order of sequence, they knew before the case came before the Court, to a few circumstances that seemed to him of some importance, and to which also the jury might be inclined to give some consideration. In the ordinary course the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor had charge of the criminal cases, and laid the same before the jury. Here the prosecution had the services of another firm of solicitors, and of Mr Haylar, Q.C. The prosecution had really been brought, as they had heard, by the Bank, or by the comptroller of the Bank; let them take it by the comptroller, which appeared to be the statement relied on by those who brought the case before them. The real prosecutor then, not satisfied with the legal officers provided for him alone, had gone to the additional expense of securing additional counsel and assistance for the prosecution, the consequence being that the prisoner was almost shut out from the

advantage of legal assistance and advice for his defence. Again the comptroller to the Bank was secured, and was responsible to the Bank for any over-payment made; he had undoubtedly to make good this money, if it was lost at all. By these proceedings he was not debarred from bringing a civil action against the prisoner or against this Hong for the amount; of course that a verdict by this jury that the man stole the money would be of advantage to him in such an action was indubitable. In fact it was open to question whether his Lordship could not order the money, were the man convicted, to be repaid.

His Lordship: Cui bono? The money is not in Court. I never had an application to deliver up anything stolen which was not in Court.

Mr Drummond said at least it was open to them to apply for it. The man was out on \$2000 bail all along. However, whether he got his money here or not, a conviction here of this man as a thief would be a strong basis for his afterwards recovering the money. The fact that the prosecutor had \$1000 depending on the verdict gave it an aspect of ordinary cases did not have. As to the evidence, the absence of the comptroller was most significant, most suspicious, even more significant than the evidence itself. Who could have told them plainly whether \$1,000 was overpaid or lost that day at all? Who could have filled up the gaps in the evidence on which they were asked to convict? Who had the greatest interest in securing a conviction? The comptroller; but he was not called. It might be said he could have called the comptroller; but the duty of the Counsel for the defence was to sit the case presented; not to fill up the gaps left in the prosecutor's case. The proof presented should be full, clear, complete. He might have got some evidence in cross-examination of advantage to his client, but it was not his duty to call him. The evidence, putting aside that of the policeman, was confined to three Chinese; none of these men could prove that \$1000 was lost by the comptroller that day; this important link was missing. Coming to the evidence of the first two witnesses they frequently contradicted each other, and on various points one and then the other was contradicted by his fellow and by the third witness. The prosecution must rely entirely on the evidence of the first and second witnesses; the third was not concerned with this cheque at all, but he was extremely valuable as showing how little the jury could safely trust these two witnesses who were set forward to prove the case. Mr Drummond then criticised at length the evidence of the first and second witnesses, showing the various points in which he contended the jury could not with reason accept their statements as correct. They had been to the Bank and seen where the men sat; they had heard the first witness say he saw the second count all the \$3,000 over to the prisoner, and also saw him count it again. Could the jury believe this; knowing as they did that he sat at a low table, much lower than the counter. Besides he told them, as an excuse for the mistake of a "3" for "2" that he was very busy; his books showed it, he said; yet he noticed every action on the part both of the second witness and the payee. These were inherent improbabilities, he left them with the jury. The first witness stated that the second man came to his desk and received the money \$30,000, \$50, and this cheque. The second witness said he got no money to pay out save the \$3,000; and the first witness came and gave him it at the counter. The third witness also proved that the first was wrong, for he stated that he paid the \$3,000; and that the other man had nothing to do with it. Thus the evidence of the two witnesses on whom the prosecution relied was impugned and discredited; so impugned and discredited in part it was shaken as a whole; distinctly not to be credited on crucial points it was not, as a consequence, to be trusted as a whole. The first witness said he always paid cheques which had on them the chop—"Pay." Asked to point it out he pointed to a large red chop, P.A.I.D. The second witness swore as positively that the chop was not put on till late in the afternoon. The man who did chop the cheque told them he did it before it was paid. With regard to the cheque itself he was glad to see on the jury a banker, who would be able to give them any technical knowledge they required, beyond their common sense knowledge; this must be satisfactory to all parties. It certainly was to him. He believed they would consider with him that the course of dealing in this particular bank was carried on in an extraordinary manner. The first shroff, who received on the day in question some \$214,000, could not read a word of English; he says he knew the figures, but in this case mistook a "2" for a "3"; and often makes mistakes; the second witness, who receives and makes payments, cannot read a word of English either. The third witness, also connected with the same department, is equally ignorant of English. He credited D. Muscoe with a cheque because he saw the signature often, and recognised it, regarding it as a kind of chop. It was on the evidence of these men the jury was asked to convict his client. Where 9-10ths of the characters on the cheques were English, these men only employed; they admitted several mistakes; now it was absurd to suppose their mistakes were always amongst the \$1 notes; a mistake with the large notes was just as simple and easy. The whole evidence was tainted with inaccuracy. The case had not been submitted with the truth and accuracy that alone could satisfy the mind of the jury that the man was guilty. Mr Drummond then went on to show several possible ways in which the money might have really been lost to the Bank and yet have never come to the hands of his client. It was not necessary for him to establish any theory; but he just mentioned these as showing that although they believed the Bank had lost the money it was not therefore necessarily true that his client had got it. He carefully guarded himself against saying that any of these suppositions were true; he merely put them forward to show other possible ways that the money had gone than that set up by the prosecution. The first witness might have paid it to the second, who was at the counter and had a drawer in front of him; and it might never have gone further than that. It was possible it was overpaid to some other cheque presented that day. The cooie who was sent first and the shroff who went with him and the other cooie who was sent after them most mysteriously disappeared. There was no mention of their being there when the first witness went to the man's house. Was it not quite possible they had gone round to a number of people, and asked them whether on being paid cheques that day they had not received \$1,000 too much. It was quite possible,

and also possible that this fixing of the "thing" on the prisoner was an afterthought. Of course there was no evidence of this; and he did not assert it as true, but he pointed these things out as other possible explanations of the difficulty than that suggested by the prosecution. The Chinese characters two and three were each formed of three independent strokes of the pen. This he had proved to them by the first witness's own hand. How easy to change a two into a three; a thing that could not be done with the English characters without great risk of detection. These suppositions might be unreasonable or absurd, or they might reject them on other grounds; but they would understand the purpose with which he submitted them. He pointed out several other irreconcilable statements by the two witnesses, contradicting sometimes themselves, sometimes one another; and both equally positive, cautioning the jury strongly against placing faith in such men even when agreed. As to the thought that might enter their minds that if the money had not been really lost, the Bank or the Comptroller would not have taken steps to bring on a case like this, he pointed out that the comptroller simply wanted his \$1000 from some one, and when he took the first steps he had had no suspicion it would ever develop to a case like this; it had grown upon him before he knew. Next he came to the conduct of the prisoner. There was certainly no evidence of his behaving in the Bank as if he was committing a felony; he walked quietly away and went home; there was nothing then to create the slightest suspicion. Then when the shroff went to him he told him he only got \$2,000. He then threatened, first witness saying "I will complain to the Court, and will sue you." Then a bye-stander—what was more natural, a man perhaps belonging to the Hong, who had been bothered by these men coming there and making their charge and they believing their partner to be innocent—said: "Do what you think fit." Had the man been guilty would he have acted as he did? The people at the Bank had never seen him before that day; they knew the Hong, but not the man. The Hong did not receive the money. The man was not molested till the day after. How many opportunities he had of leaving Hongkong, had he, being guilty, so desired. The last witness the policeman, had told them of the arrest and in such a way as to show that he was endeavouring to lead them to believe that there was some attempt at concealment. They must remember the generally strong desire of men employed in the same service as this witness to prove their case. He seemed to have expected this man to rush into his arms; and was disappointed because he did not. He thought the conduct described was quite natural and reasonable, and more consistent with his innocence than any other would have been. The man had been out on bail—ever since, and had on no occasion shirked full enquiry into the charge against him. His conduct had been straightforward and consistent throughout. Having dealt with the heads he laid down in opening, Mr Drummond next asked the jury metaphorically to put themselves in the man's place. Suppose one of them had cashed a \$2000 cheque that day, and had been charged by some mistake or something else on the part of the Bank shroff with having received \$1000 in excess, they would just have been as helpless to prove they did not as he was. They could not possibly prove a negative or an alibi. Of course they were less likely to fix on a foreigner than on a Chinese, but he had put the argument in this way to impress it on their mind. In some cases previous circumstances were against the man; there was nothing of the kind here; no one could say, as they might in some cases—"I would not have done that and laid myself open to be charged," because any one who cashed a cheque was just as liable as he was to be treated in the same way. The whole story of how the business in this Bank was conducted was very far from giving them such an idea of the perfection of its arrangements or the invariable accuracy of its officials as to lead one to say that it was not likely that Bank could have made such a mistake, as his case was with the shroff, in charging this man with the theft of the lost money. If indeed the money was ever lost at all, in conclusion he impressed upon the jury the well-worn maxim in criminal cases that the accused was to have the benefit of any doubt that existed as to whether the case had been made out or not. He left the case to them with confidence. He believed they could not but be thoroughly doubtful on the first or at all events on the second question put to them. It was frequently the case in such trials that the jury being fully satisfied that the case was not substantiated did not trouble his Lordship for any exposition of the law on the subject.

His Lordship opening an hour's adjournment for tiffin after which he would sum up.

The Foreman of the Jury (Mr Sandeman) said they were prepared to give their verdict now.

His Lordship: Without knowing the law?

Mr Sandeman: We decide the case on a point of fact.

His Lordship: How?

Mr Sandeman: I answer in the negative, the second question put to us.

His Lordship: What is that?

Mr Sandeman: "Did this man receive the money?"

Verdict entered accordingly "not guilty."

His Lordship said he thought it was only right to state that the party who really lost this money could not sue this man civilly for its recovery until he prosecuted him; things were different in England where the prosecutor had to prosecute in his own name, and everybody then knew who was prosecuting; here this Comptroller of the Bank was necessarily thrown into the prosecution, and this was why the case necessarily did not come before them in the usual manner.

Mr Drummond asked whether his Lordship desired to say anything to or concerning the prisoner before discharge?

His Lordship: Certainly not. I do not consider this a case where I should say anything. I have no right to comment on the verdict. If you want me to speak I shall do it. I do not see my way so clearly as you seem to expect to the verdict they have returned. They are men of business, and I do not know that I should have come to a different conclusion; but I do not think the case is one in which I should offer any remarks.

The proclamation was then read, the prisoner discharged, the jury thanked, and the Court rose.

and also possible that this fixing of the "thing" on the prisoner was an afterthought. Of course there was no evidence of this; and he did not assert it as true, but he pointed these things out as other possible explanations of the difficulty than that suggested by the prosecution. The Chinese characters two and three were each formed of three independent strokes of the pen. This he had proved to them by the first witness's own hand. How easy to change a two into a three; a thing that could not be done with the English characters without great risk of detection. These suppositions might be unreasonable or absurd, or they might reject them on other grounds; but they would understand the purpose with which he submitted them. He pointed out several other irreconcilable statements by the two witnesses, contradicting sometimes themselves, sometimes one another; and both equally positive, cautioning the jury strongly against placing faith in such men even when agreed. As to the thought that might enter their minds that if the money had not been really lost, the Bank or the Comptroller would not have taken steps to bring on a case like this, he pointed out that the comptroller simply wanted his \$1000 from some one, and when he took the first steps he had had no suspicion it would ever develop to a case like this; it had grown upon him before he knew. Next he came to the conduct of the prisoner. There was certainly no evidence of his behaving in the Bank as if he was committing a felony; he walked quietly away and went home; there was nothing then to create the slightest suspicion. Then when the shroff went to him he told him he only got \$2,000. He then threatened, first witness saying "I will complain to the Court, and will sue you." Then a bye-stander—what was more natural, a man perhaps belonging to the Hong, who had been bothered by these men coming there and making their charge and they believing their partner to be innocent—said: "Do what you think fit." Had the man been guilty would he have acted as he did? The people at the Bank had never seen him before that day; they knew the Hong, but not the man. The Hong did not receive the money. The man was not molested till the day after. How many opportunities he had of leaving Hongkong, had he, being guilty, so desired. The last witness the policeman, had told them of the arrest and in such a way as to show that he was endeavouring to lead them to believe that there was some attempt at concealment. They must remember the generally strong desire of men employed in the same service as this witness to prove their case. He seemed to have expected this man to rush into his arms; and was disappointed because he did not. He thought the conduct described was quite natural and reasonable, and more consistent with his innocence than any other would have been. The man had been out on bail—ever since, and had on no occasion shirked full enquiry into the charge against him. His conduct had been straightforward and consistent throughout. Having dealt with the heads he laid down in opening, Mr Drummond next asked the jury metaphorically to put themselves in the man's place. Suppose one of them had cashed a \$2000 cheque that day, and had been charged by some mistake or something else on the part of the Bank shroff with having received \$1000 in excess, they would just have been as helpless to prove they did not as he was. They could not possibly prove a negative or an alibi. Of course they were less likely to fix on a foreigner than on a Chinese, but he had put the argument in this way to impress it on their mind. In some cases previous circumstances were against the man; there was nothing of the kind here; no one could say, as they might in some cases—"I would not have done that and laid myself open to be charged," because any one who cashed a cheque was just as liable as he was to be treated in the same way. The whole story of how the business in this Bank was conducted was very far from giving them such an idea of the perfection of its arrangements or the invariable accuracy of its officials as to lead one to say that it was not likely that Bank could have made such a mistake, as his case was with the shroff, in charging this man with the theft of the lost money. If indeed the money was ever lost at all, in conclusion he impressed upon the jury the well-worn maxim in criminal cases that the accused was to have the benefit of any doubt that existed as to whether the case had been made out or not. He left the case to them with confidence. He believed they could not but be thoroughly doubtful on the first or at all events on the second question put to them. It was frequently the case in such trials that the jury being fully satisfied that the case was not substantiated did not trouble his Lordship for any exposition of the law on the subject.

His Lordship opening an hour's adjournment for tiffin after which he would sum up.

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Mr Sandeman: We decide the case on a point of fact.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malwa*, Captain P. S. Tomlin, with the London mail of the 23rd May, arrived last night, and the mail was delivered early this morning.

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.)
Paris, June 16.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have resolved to amend the constitution by transferring the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to Paris.

(Indian Papers.)

Simla, June 2.—The Amer leaves Gundamak for Kabul probably on the 10th. Major Cavagnari, after seeing the Amer off, proceeds to visit the Viceroy at Simla for a few weeks, while the preparations are being made at Kabul for his reception in a manner suitable to his position as the British envoy and plenipotentiary for future residence in the capital. Meanwhile the formation of Major Cavagnari's camp will be immediately commenced and members of his staff selected. From Simla it is stated that a murderer was captured in the act of stealing a grass cutter's pony. He was made over to the Amer, who sentenced him to death, and the execution was carried out.

Bombay, June 10.—Messrs Forbes and Company, suspended payment yesterday, their liabilities being 25 lakhs. The firm was the oldest in Bombay and had existed for more than a century.

The Poono incendiaries have been sentenced: some to imprisonment for life and others to ten years' imprisonment.

It is stated that Major Cavagnari, in consideration of his services in negotiating with Afghanistan so successfully, will be appointed to a colonelcy and be made a Knight of the Star of India.

OMITTED.—The Prince of Orange.

Simla, June 7.—The Amer has received news of an engagement between the Herat troops and the Tekke Turcomans. The latter were defeated and routed. The ratified Treaty was presented to the Amer on the morning of the 6th in Durbar. After receiving it, His Highness expressed an earnest hope that he and his subjects of every grade would do all in their power to preserve and increase the friendship now established. He then said farewell to the general and the other officers.

Simla, June 9.—The 9th Lancers marched on Friday night from Ghazni, near Ali Masjid, and their baggage was attacked at the pass by robbers. Two cartmen were killed and some officers' baggage stolen. The show-downs are said to have sided with the robbers. A raft, carrying rifles and sick from Jellalabad to Dacca, has been upset, but a report has been received stating that all have arrived at Dacca, no lives being lost.

London, June 10.—Colonel Stanley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that a Committee, and not a Royal Commission, will conduct the enquiry into our military organisation, and consist exclusively of officers, who will consider the advisability of amending the constitution of the army and ascertain the defects of the short service, reserve and depot systems.

Lieutenant Hart, of the Royal Engineers, has been gazetted to receive the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Afghan war in rescuing a sowar from the enemy on the 31st January.

Madras, June 9.—News has been received from Madras that a Nanyang Prince has escaped to the Rev. Mr. Colbeck's compound, as the Resident refuses to receive her at the Residency she is placed in the sanctuary of the English Church, but this it is feared, is little protection. The Resident has submitted certain terms from the British Government, which the Burmese will probably refuse, but they have asked for a month during which to decide, and are meantime making cartridges and a great show of warlike preparations, drillings and reviews. Troops are being despatched to the various forts and there is a bitter feeling shown towards the Europeans, especially the English. Mr. Assistant Resident Playne has been insulted in the street by a Furman, who was seized and delivered over to the Burmese authorities. The imprisoned Nanyang Prince's mother has been heavily chained since the escape of her daughter. The mother of a prince at Chamar has also been cruelly treated. The report of recent murders is fully confirmed.

Simla, June 3.—The Amer Yakub Khan is undertaking as speedily as possible the pacification of Badakshan. According to the latest information General Gholam Hyder is alive and well. Colonel T. E. Gordon, O.S., political officer with General Roberts' force has broken his collar bone. The first part of the second telegram refers to a rebellion excited by the Russian and rival of the Amer Yakub Khan, Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, who is in the pay of the Russians.

(London and China Express, May 23.)

In the House of Commons May 22nd.—Mr. Dalrymple asked the Postmaster-General if his attention had been specially called to the inconvenience and loss caused to persons engaged in the China trade by an arrangement contained in the new Postal Contract with the P. & O. Company, by which a stoppage on the homeward journey of forty-eight hours at Hongkong has been inserted, when no mail necessity can be pleaded in justification (as twenty-four hours are sufficient on the outward voyage), in order that the steamer carrying the mails may load homeward cargo.—Lord J. Mansfield, in reply, said the insertion of the stoppage at Hong Kong under the new convention with the P. & O. Company is the same as at present—namely, forty-eight hours, and it is understood that the interval is an advantage to the China merchants, many of whom have branch agencies or houses in Hong Kong.

His Excellency Chen Lan Pin and suite left Paris for Madrid on the 15th. Mons. Rottiers, who has served in the Arsenal, Foochow, has been appointed interpreter to the Mission. A telegram from Madrid announces that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long interview with Chen on the subject of the Cuban coals question. King Alfonso will receive his Excellency to-day.

We understand that Rear-Admiral Lafont, Governor of Coochin China, is on his way home. His successor, M. le Marquis de Villers, whose appointment was announced in our last issue, will proceed by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, leaving Marseilles on the 1st prox.

The motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley

In the House of Lords, with reference to the government of the Malay States, has again been postponed.

Mr. Reed, C.B., M.P., with his son, arrived in Liverpool from Japan, via San Francisco, on the 19th inst., by the White Star steamer *Baltic*.

The *Turkistan Gazette* states that in consequence of the order issued by General Taung-tang, the Russian authorities have asked for an explanation of this infraction of the commercial treaty between Russia and China, and demanded that immediate satisfaction should be granted. According to the same intelligence the Russian Khirgiz tribes are subjected to acts of violence and robbery in parts under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Commissioner.

We are pleased to hear that the Japanese Government have forwarded through their Legation here, a very handsome pair of vases to Sir Edward Hertalet, C.B., Librarian of the Foreign-office, for his attention in permitting reference to the archives of the Library. We understand that Lord Salisbury gave his permission for the acceptance of the same.

Mr. Tomlin, who was connected with the special mission from Japan in 1872 for examining the various industries of England and other countries, has published an account of the same, with illustrated sketches of some of the leading objects seen. It occupies five volumes in the Japanese language.

An alabaster and opaque glass tablet has been put up over the centre door of St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, to the memory of Harold Wingfield, midshipman of the *Neucombe*, whose gallant effort at saving life at sea will long be remembered. The following is the inscription:—"Harold, midshipman in H. M. S. *Neucombe*, eldest son of Walter and Alice Wingfield, aged seventeen years, who was drowned in the China Sea on the 13th Dec., 1876, while endeavouring to rescue a comrade. A window has been erected at Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire, by the officers of the ship, as a token of their affection and sympathy." The window above alluded to is an allegorical representation of the raising of the dead, painted by Messrs Powell, of Blackfriars.

As briefly announced in our last issue, Deputy Inspector-General T. J. Breen, R.N., has been appointed chief medical officer at Hong Kong, in succession to Deputy Inspector S. S. D. Wells, R.N. Mr. Breen is well acquainted with the China Station, having served in medical charge of the *Urgent*, from 1857 to 1862, throughout our last war with China. He has the medal with clasp for Canton and the Baltic medal for services in the Russian war as surgeon of the *Belleisle*.

Captain Aurelio Garcia, who is serving in command of the Peruvian corvette *Union*, was formerly in charge of the *Independencia*, and has paid several visits to Europe. He headed the Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan a few years back.

Latest Mail Advice.—Yokohama, (via San Francisco) April 11; Shanghai, April 5; Foochow, April 5; Hongkong, April 12. The P. & O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, on the 19th inst., its due date. The advices from Japan, via San Francisco, were received on the 17th inst. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Andary*, with the next inward mail, arrived at Marseilles this morning, and the mails will reach London to-morrow evening.

The Japanese Government has presented the Swiss Consulate at Yokohama with a collection of seeds of trees and bushes suitable for growth in Switzerland.

The Chinese Legation has been removed to Richmond House, No. 59, Portland-place, W.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:—"The movements of the *Encounter* are a little curious. Originally intended for the China station, she was ordered out by way of the Cape, and owing to the damage received by the *Tenedos*, was ultimately transferred to the Cape command to relieve that ship. The arrival of the *Encounter* at the Cape was looked upon at home as a valuable addition to the forces at the disposal of those in command, but strange to remark, who has been ordered off to Singapore by the senior officer, and sailed on April 17. The Admiralty certainly intended the *Encounter* to remain on the Cape station, and her being sent to the China station when we still hear of applications for reinforcements, and while the *Orontes* is on passage out with troops, is not a little strange, not to say disappointing to the *Encounter*."

The great uncertainty about the fate of the celebrated Swedish Arctic explorer, Professor Nordenskjöld, has been somewhat relieved. At Gotha a telegram has been received by the Geographical Society (Geographische Mittheilungen) from Mr. Alexander Sitnikoff, which reports that the Prof. had sent a letter to the Governor-General of East Siberia, dated Sept. 26, and which had been forwarded to Anadyrsk by the natives of the Tchukotchen Peninsula, reaching Yakutsk on April 28. The letter reports that on Sept. 18 last the vessel *Vega* had got fast in the ice in the vicinity of Sredze Kamen, the north-eastern extremity of the above-named peninsula. As there was no lack of provisions on board everything was all well. The position of the vessel was given as 67° 8' N. lat., and 171° 33' W. long., or about 100 nautical miles from Behring Strait. As the Cape Sredze Kamen is reached almost every season by the Pacific whalers, whereas the *Vega* is furnished with good engines, hopes are entertained that the Professor ere long will be able to telegraph his arrival in Japan or China. In the meantime, the new steamer, *A. E. Nordenskjöld*, which has been built at Malmö, on account of Mr. Sitnikoff, for the purpose of searching for the *Vega*, left that place on the 13th inst., under the command of Capt. Sengetacke, of Bremen. This steamer is to go to Behring Strait by way of the Buss Canal, and is to call at Singapore and Hongkong to gather the latest news of the *Vega*.

Tax Bulletin du Sois, says of the silk crop—"We can only reaffirm that the crop this year will be rather inferior than superior to that of last year. The crop of worms will be equal to last year in Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia. In Tuscany and the Marches it will be inferior, and also in southern parts. The imports of Japanese cards were only 700,000 this year, and out of this some 200,000 were in such a state as to be considered spoiled. There will be only, therefore, one-half the quantity of last year. The worms have arrived at the second and third stage in Spain, and are going on well except in Valencia, where the weather is bad."

The beautiful city of Elizabeth, in the State of New Jersey, declared itself bankrupt on February 1st, having failed to provide for the payment of bonds which arrived at maturity. It is said that the amount owing in wages to laboring men was, so far back as October 1st, 60,000 dollars, while policemen, school-teachers, and all officials employed under the municipal administration have not had their salaries paid for many months. The distress among these classes of persons is very great since their tradespeople have refused to supply them any longer on credit with the necessities of life. It was expected that the supply of gas for the city would be cut off, and that the public schools, which there are about 7000 children, must be closed.

China.

THE NEW SEASON'S TEA SUPPLY FROM FOOCHEW.

"Foocchow" writes to the *Foocchow Herald*, under date 19th June; and if his statements are carefully considered, the Editor thinks that the intelligent reader will arrive at the conclusion that the writer is not the fool he professes to be. "Foocchow" says:—

The popular idea that the Export of Tea is going forward more gradually than last year is exploded, as the following figures will fully demonstrate.

The Export from Foocchow during the first fifteen days after business really commenced in 1878-1879 is given below, with the figures for the corresponding period this year.

Season 1878-1879.	Season 1879-1880.
Via Hong Kong to Kwantung, 23,000	May 17, 2,259,076
May 17, 2,259,076	" 20, 2,464,616
" 20, 2,464,616	" 24, 1,801,163
" 24, 1,801,163	" 26, 2,270,623
" 26, 2,270,623	" 28, 10,055,168
" 28, 10,055,168	June 10, 942,812
June 10, 942,812	" 12, 2,902,700
" 12, 2,902,700	" 17, 1,006,164
" 17, 1,006,164	" 19, 2,525,781
" 19, 2,525,781	" 25, 2,270,600
" 25, 2,270,600	
	Estimated, 9,649,047

The secret of all the slaughter and depression in London is contained in the fact that something like 100,000,000 lbs. of Tea (exclusive of Assam) are thrown on the market between the months of July and October.

No market can possibly stand such a quantity in so short a time—and the slightest reflection will confirm this.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 8.

Should the House of Representatives at Washington adjourn without taking action on the articles of impeachment presented in the last Congress against Mr. George F. Seward, he will return promptly to his post at Peking. It is apprehended that Mr. Seward's influence in China will be of little value to the Government so long as the charges against him remain undisposed of.

Ngan, a Mandarin of the Fourth Class, Director of the Chinese Educational Mission at Hartford, Connecticut, where 110 boys, selected at the instance of the Chinese Government, are being trained, and who was formerly the conductor of Yang Yung, now in charge of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, has been summoned to China to occupy a high civil official position. He brought with him two wives, who return with him, and to whose presence Hartford society has never objected. K'ung Lin, Chin, the interpreter of the Mission, will follow him, according to command. In due time, his departure being only delayed by the permission accorded him to complete his Chinese-English Lexicon. He has been twice "round the World" in Government employ, made his fortune in Australia as a physician among his countrymen, and has never ceased to forward to China details of important scientific inventions. He has a fluent command of English, has freely mixed with the Hartford people, and has received constant aid in his work from a knot of American scholars. Such being his qualifications, a fair confidence may be placed in the accuracy of the work. No doubt Yang Yung, who is described as a prodigy of learning, has had his hand in it, and will look over the manuscript proof sheets. That jovial giant, Yang Foo, is likely to be his successor at the Mission.

After all, there are Chinamen who manage to get good pay in this country. The chief Chinese actor at the Royal Chinese Theatre, San Francisco, receives a salary of \$6,500 per annum.

A strong desire is shown in Peru to increase Chinese immigration, but the Chinese themselves, unless enticed for in some way, show little disposition to go into the fields, as the work on sugar plantations is hard and continuous, and it will be found difficult for Peruvian authorities, were they even zealously inclined, to enforce that strict agreement to contracts which China seeks. As it is, many of the wretched plantation hands are treated little better than slaves, and, goaded to despair, number have deserted, and others have been driven to self-destruction. When receiving humane treatment they have amply repaid it, and readily renewed their contracts on moderate terms.

It is probable that the Peruvian Government will furnish credit to the Consul-General at San Francisco to send Chinese thence to Peru, with paid passages. The Peruvian authorities have no more than the Cuban have ever carried out the agreement to repatriate the Chinese laborers, and neither will do so unless held to their agreement by the Chinese representative.

Brazil now seeks to negotiate a treaty with China mainly for the purpose of securing agricultural laborers. There is certainly more likelihood that the Brazilian Government will adhere to any stipulations it makes as regards this class than either the Peruvian or the Spanish Governments. The Brazilian flying squadron will be despatched to China and Japan will be commanded by Captain Silveira Da Motta.

General Charles W. Legrand, lately of Japan, and now in Washington, expresses the opinion that proper instruction from Secretary Evarts to the Minister and Consul of the United States would serve to place any desired limit on emigration to this country, whereas any other course must act disastrously on the influence of the United States in the Far East.

The projected Siamese Embassy, which Mr. Sikes, United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, reports has been determined on, will prove a welcome excitement when it comes. Although American dreams of a vast trade with the Far East have not been realized, all that relates to the countries embraced in that designation is regarded with intense interest. Favorable as is the feeling entertained for Russia, no sympathy would be evoked for her should she enter into an armed conflict with China to maintain her supremacy at Nanking.

A revolting picture has been drawn by a San Francisco Journal of fifteen Chinese lepers confined in the best-house of that city; being put forth as an all-sufficient reason why the Chinese must go. Unfortunately, no less forbidding sketches could be drawn of humanity in all great cities, if the many were condemned for the few, what nation or people could escape? The farmers of California bitterly complain of

the price of labour, and yet the cheapest of all labour is, from prejudice, eschewed.

CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.

During the debate in the United States Senate concerning the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco, Senator Bayard said that 10,000,000 people in this country use that article, and that it can be produced in almost every county in the country. The truth of the last half of this statement we will not pretend to doubt, but the senator has underestimated the number of consumers by at least 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

In the United States the amount of tobacco produced in 1877 was: Untaxed tobacco, in the leaf, 185,000 lbs.; in cigars, 20,000,000 lbs.; in cigarettes, 500,000 lbs.; untaxed tobacco, any 40,000,000 lbs.; making a total of no less than 195,500,000 lbs. But of this gross amount there were 11,500,000 lbs. of manufactured tobacco exported, which leaves a balance of 184,000,000 lbs. for consumption. Estimating our population at 45,000,000, we find that for each head the average consumption is over three-fifths at least of our population are women and children, we have not 18,000,000 adults, of whom not more than 5,000,000 do not use tobacco in any form. This leaves 13,000,000 persons who consume yearly 15½ lbs., or very nearly five ounces a week apiece. It is very difficult to secure data showing the actual quantity of smoking tobacco, brought to taxation each year, for the simple reason that no such record is kept by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the data derived from the total quantity of tobacco brought to taxation is defective, as growers of leaf can use it free of tax. Members of Congress, in their speeches at Washington, have variously estimated the quantity of leaf used by producers and others without being taxed. The highest estimate made is 80,000,000 lbs., but the Revenue Department deems this largely in excess of the quantity so used. It is interesting to note that the average consumption of tobacco for each head of the population in Germany in 1877 did not fall short of 6 lbs. In England the annual average for each person is nearly 1½ lb. In France nearly everybody smokes, and in Holland more money is said to be spent on tobacco than on bread. Indeed, it may be accepted as a fact that tobacco is more generally used than any other single article of commerce consumed by man. Cocos, it is computed, is used by 50,000,000 human beings, coffee by 150,000,000, hashish by 800,000,000, opium, in one form or other, by 400,000,000, Chinese tea by 500,000,000, and tobacco by 800,000,000 persons.

Dead Letters.

Aquino, Revmo. T. d', Rua da Sé, 1
Macao, 1
Bandoche, Musikinstrumente Fabrik, 1
Darmstadt (S.), 1
Bernard, Miss L., Shanghai, 1
Bland, Joseph, Passenger to Hongkong, 1
Burgoyne, James, 58, Foster Street, 1
Liverpool (S.), 1
Carlson, W. 11, Leah Terrace, Stratford 1
Green, Essex (S.), 1
Chambers, James, Wyndham Street, 1
Alexandria, Sydney (S.), 1
Cooper, Mrs. L. L., Eune Hotel, Kobe, 1
Crawford, John, Spring Hill, Glasgow, 1
Danner, Mrs. M. A., Rockdale, Ala., 1
U.S.A., 1
Director, Rev. B. J., Christian School, 1
18, Hardy Street, Liverpool, 1
Drew, John E., Merry Makers, Sydney, 1
(S.), 1
Earl, Mrs. M., 13, Bent Street, Liverpool, 1
Fitzgerald, E. H., Seaman, Lady Mildred, 1
Newcastle, N. S. W., 1
Hing, John, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, 1
N. S. W., 1
Hoebe, Mr., Chinese Barding House, 1
Liverpool, 1
Hoffmann, (Mr. Dorothea Lore), Ham- 1
burg, Germany, 1
Hame, Jac., Ashton, Sydney, N. S. W., 1
Kennet, Captain, Barque, Chocoma, 1
Sydney, 1
King, G. B., Cornhill, London, 1
Lagarda, P., Schooner, *Alto*, Foochow, 1
Long, Miss, care of Mrs. Sargent, 24, 1
Stamford St., Blackfriars, London, 1
Lopez, Maria, Bridge Street, No. 24, 1
Hongkong, 1
Lynch, John, Sydney, New South 1
Wales, 1
McCann, W. E., Corner 14th Street, 1
Avenue 6, New York, 1
Mabely, Dr. H., Sydney, Australia, 1
Malta, G. G., care of Agent, Messageries 1
Maritimes, Galle (S.), 1
Moore, J., Jeeva, Jeeva, Bombay, 1
Moore, M., Quai du Marché, N. S. W., 1
Pett, J. M., hip—Onde, Sydney, 1
N. S. W., 1
Preussel & Co., men, Amsterdam (S.), 1
Beauchamp, Baron Barling, Rome, (S.), 1
Rockstock, G. H., 18, W. Low Place, or ok 1
lyn, N. Y., 1
Smith, J. Ad ms, 119, Broadway, New 1
York, 1
Thomson, Miss Anna, 5, Oxford Street, 1
Woolloomoo, Sydney, 1
Turner, Mrs. Gipsy Hill Hotel, Norwood, 1
Surrey (S.), 1
White, M. S. J., East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1
White, G., Singapore, 1
Xee Shing Hong, Rangoon, 1
(S) Posted at Shanghai.

JOHN PHOENIX AND JEFF. DAVIS.

A NEW STORY TOLD OF THE GREATEST OF AMERICAN HUNTERS.

A New York correspondent of the *Indianapolis Journal* gives the following interesting reminiscence of the late John Phoenix, Lieutenant Derby of the United States Army:—

When Frank Pierce was President, Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, issued a general invitation to officers of the army who were skilled draughtsmen to send in suggestions for the new uniform which it had been decided to adopt. One such invitation was sent to each officer. Lieutenant Derby was very ready with his pen—a really ingenious artist. In reply he sent to the War Department a design for a new uniform—rather a peculiar addition to the old uniform—the amendment consisting merely of a ring attached to the seat of the trousers of each private soldier. Each officer was to carry, instead of a sword, a long pole, with a hook in the end like a shepherd's crook. The pole and the ring enabled officers to keep the privates from running away in battle. Fugitives could easily be caught by it and brought back. Stragglers could be kept in line. Moreover the ring would be very useful in the cavalry service the rings were to be used for draught purposes in the absence of mules.

These specifications were accompanied by the most grotesque pictures, representing officers hauling back cowardly recruits by the serviceable ring, cavalry securely fastened to the top of their steeds by the same device, and artillerymen harnessed to cannon, drawing them through narrow defiles, by cables attached to the posterior staples.

On another sheet of Bristol-board was an illustration in gaudy colors of "Derby's Rotary Mule Howitzer," accompanied by the following description:—"Upon the back of a young and vigilant mule, strap a mountain howitzer, the muzzle pointing towards the tail. A similar piece of ordnance is fastened with iron bands under the animal's abdomen, the muzzle aimed between his forelegs to the front. There are four gunners, two to each piece, and a 'persuader,' as he is called, whose business it is to persuade the mule to stand firm and not retreat, by stuffing him with oats, after each discharge, with a tin sausage-stuffer. When Indians, or other legitimate game, appear in view, the mule is, by a crank movement on the tail, limbered to the front. It doesn't make any difference which way the mule faces (and here is where my patent comes in)—one gun is always pointing toward the front. At the command 'fire' the top howitzer is discharged. The recoil throws the mule on his back, bringing the second gun into position. This is discharged, which suddenly brings the mule to his feet again, when the gunners swab out the mule's throat with hay and reload. The accompanying illustrations (in brown, red, blue, and gold, and still on file in the War Department) represent the rotary mule in seven different attitudes, looking contented and happy all the time."

This was felt to be an outrageous audacity on the part of a subaltern. The clerks in the War Department laughed at the funny letter immediately, but their superiors looked serious. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Department, was terribly indignant, and he resolved to defend his wounded dignity. Charges and specifications were drawn up against Lieutenant Derby, and the officers were actually named for his Court-martial, when W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, a man of more sense and self-poise, said to the irate Secretary: "Now, see here, General Davis; don't do it. This Derby has undoubtedly a superfluous development of humor. But he is shrewd and ingenious, and really a fine draughtsman. He has valuable qualities. You can organize a Court that will convict him, but you will be a butt of ridicule on account of it all your life. Better file the suggestions of the crook-and-ring and the lively rotary mule, and say nothing." And he did.

Some comment has been made on M. Legros' fine picture of "Jacob's Dream," in the Grosvenor Gallery, as regards the aged appearance of the patriarch. We have, says "Atlas" of the *World*, I hardly know why, been accustomed to regard Jacob and Esau as comparatively young men; and some of my readers may be surprised to hear that Jacob, at the time the deception was practised on his father, was eighty years of age. Any one who takes the trouble to consult the chronology of the book of Genesis may verify this statement.

They are talking in America of nothing but the singular accident which happened to one of the notabilities of San Domingo, General Ys Treble, of the Spanish army, consulted a Dr. Manidew about some trouble which followed an attack of yellow fever. Dr. Manidew recommends transfusion of blood, and one of the students at Bellevue Hospital offered himself to make sacrifices of part of his blood in favor of the gentleman of color. The operation took place, but with the following strange result, which is now occupying the attention of the medical world of America. General Ys Treble sees himself daily changing color and whitening visibly. And as his new color comes his rank of General disappears, for he is sure that the Dominican Government will never recognize a white General. On the other hand the medical student is getting a black skin as the reward of his devotion. Moreover, Mrs. Ys Treble will not live with the general now as she is afraid of having malarial children. And all three have sued Dr. Manidew for damages.

"Twenty years ago," said the passenger with the red ribbon in his button hole, "I knew that man whom you saw get off at the last station. He was a young man of rare promise, a college graduate, a man of brilliant intellect and shrewd mercantile ability. Life dawned before him in all the glowing colour of fair promise. He had some money when he left college. He invested it in business, and his business prospered. He married a beautiful young girl who bore him three lovely children. No one dreamed that the poorhouse would ever be their home. But in an evil hour the young man yielded to the tempter. He began to drink beer. He liked it, and drank more; He drank, and encouraged others to drink. That was only 14 years ago, and he was a prosperous, wealthy man. To-day what is he?"

"A disgraced man in the front seat, solemnly—" A sot and beggar!" The red-ribbon man, disconsolately: "Oh no! He is a member of Congress, and owns a brewery worth \$15,000."—*mercantile paper*.

A full-bearded grandfather of St. Louis had his beard shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table, his three-year-old grand-daughter noticed it, gazed long with wondering eye, and finally ejaculated, "Grandfather, where's your beard?"

General Post Office, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1879.

Some two or three years ago, writes "Atlas" in the *World*, I was the first to announce the fact that the Princess Frederika of Hanover had under consideration an offer of marriage from the Duke of Connaught. That on her refusal, after a year's deliberation, his Royal Highness proposed, with no happier result, to her sister the Princess Marie, is now matter of history. It will interest the public to know that the youngest son of the Queen, Prince Leopold, has just sent an offer of marriage to the second of these ladies, the Princess Marie of Hanover, for whom his brother was an unsuccessful suitor.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything be inserted in them except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—		
Letters,	5 cents per ½ oz.	
Post Cards,	5 cents each.	
Registration,	8 cents.	
Newspapers,	2 cents each.	
Books and Patterns,	2 cents per 2 oz.	
Commercial Papers,	6 cents per 4 oz.	

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom by *Brindisi* only.—

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	5 cents each.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers,	8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).—

Via San Francisco.	Via S. Hampton.	Via Brindisi.
Letters,	12	30
Registration,	None.	8
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.).—

Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	12	6	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—

Letters,	—	30	34
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	6	8
Registration,	—	8	8

to British & Union West Indies only.) — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
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Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, — 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Fuzhou, China, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Iloilo, and the Philippines, by *Private Ship*, — 4 8 2 2

Between the above by *Contract Mail*, — 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 24 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets of paper.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained at the Post, viz. Metal boxes, porcelain and China fruit, vegetables, &c.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 6 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosives, Matches, Indigo, Dynamite, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 6 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrent Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Storekeeper or Chaplain.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the same of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £25.....18 cents.

" 25.....36 "

" 50.....72 "

" 100.....144 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50.....30 "

" 100.....60 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,
June 27, 1879.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.	
Adams, M. J.	1 Kuper, G.	1
Ahong, Mr.	1 Legg, John Chas.	4
Allen, H. D.	1 Leonard, Clarence	1
Amiable Ins.	1 Loyer, Y.	
Office	1 Little, L. A.	1
Appelstedt, —	1 H. A.	
Artis, Aurelio de	1 Loe, J.	1
Atkins, J. R.	1 Long Sing & Co.	2
Atkinson	1 regd. Lowe, S. S.	2
Atyong, Mr.	1 Madge, J.	1
Avandancia, F.	1 Mangot, M.	1
Benitez, Julio L.	1 Marsdeen, Capt.	1
Beveridge, A.	1 Marshall, Fran. J.	1
Benjamin, R., Jr.	1 Marques, Pedro	1
Engineer	1 McPhoe, D.	1
Blyth, Messrs D.	1 Ming Kee	1 regd.
Borton, Mrs T.	1 Moll, Moner.	1
Braga, Joaquim	1 Mort & Co.	1
Souza de	1 Messrs	1
Braden, T.	1 Munves, George	1
British Empire	1 Murray, John	1
Proprietor of	1 Engineer	1
Brown, T. &	1 Newton, G. B.	1
Brother	1 Ornston, Mrs	1
Bulkley, Geo. E.	1 Pallaste, Adolph	1
Labrador,	1 Panman, H. Jno.	1
Richmond	1 Peru Consul, del	2
Carmo, Genovena	1 Petrich, Martin	1
Chilton, W.	1 Phillips, J.	1
Christensen,	1 Phillips, Mrs	1
S. B.	1 Pitcher, Chas. A.	1
Christie, M.	1 Quong Awing	1
Chilton, Mrs	1 Renout, C. E.	1
Coare, F. W.	1 Robertson, Henry	2
Dwyer, Mr.	1 Rochester, W. H.	1
Domish, Robt.,	1 Ross, Thos.	1
B.C.S.	1 Rozario, F. Geo. d.	1
Doncord, John P.	1 Rushton, E. H.	1
Dook, Henry	1 Scott, F. J.	3 (1 reg.)
Fosta, Henriques	1 Shove, Chas. A.	1
Christoforis, De	1 Shung Ahyan	3 regd.
Falbertson,	1 Silva, Jose Fco.	1
Revd. J. N.	1 Smith & Co., H.	1
June, J. M.	1 Sitnenson, D.	1
Davis, Martin	1 Stout,	1
Fay, F. J.	1 Strykshoben, M.	1
Deering, Wm. H.	1 Summers, Harry	1
Hobbeinstein, H.	1 Sun Fat	1
Downey, Thos. G.	1 Sutherland, S.	1
Dyer, Joseph	1 Swann, Lt. J. C.	2
Dunnes, John	1 Tau Pak Chua	1
Dubris & Co.	1 Tay-look, Mrs	1
Messrs	1 Thomas, James	1
George,	1 (Carpenter)	1
Wicholttsko	1 Thornton, Sil.	1
Drum, D.	1 vester	1
Drasiano, Conte	1 Trannack, Rev.	1
Drasiano, S. G.	1 Vaughn, J.	4
Drasiano, S. G.	1 Webb, Mrs J. John	1
Printer, Walker	1 Walker & Co.	1
Jackoff,	1 Messrs	1
Bernardo	1 Wetts, Coffa	1
Dapper, A. P., Jr.	1 D. Sra	1
Cartman, J.	1 Wheeler, H. R.	1
Hill, Chas. E.	1 Wing Chong	1
Hine, Rev.	1 Photographers	1
Hordern, A.	1 Wintter, Mrs	1
Hobnston & Co.	1 A. Rosalia	1
Hoskins, Mrs E.	1 Worlreger, Lt.	1
Dovekorn,	1 card J. F.	1

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *k.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.* in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour

**HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER
STEAMERS**

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

British schooner
British barge

British barque
British barque

At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Chinese Name
肉金

苗子

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

Printed and published by GHO. MURRAY BAIN, at the Chinese Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.